

A PERILOUS PASSAGE.

Followed the Steamer Nordland Across the Atlantic, Culminating in an Accident to the Machinery of the Vessel. Timely Assistance by the Steamship Ohio, which Towed the Disabled Vessel Into Port—Story of the Disaster by One of the Passengers—A Time of Peril and Consternation.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The voyage of the Nordland was tempestuous almost from the hour of leaving Sandy Hook. The wind blew almost a hurricane and the ship had much difficulty in making headway through the waves. Some of the passengers were so apprehensive of danger that they could not be induced to retire at night. The waves tossed their foam on the decks until the lower rigging was covered with ice. The ship was like a cork in the sea. The Nordland lay along successfully until Thursday evening. It was bitter cold and the passengers were congratulating themselves on gradually nearing the end of their stormy voyage.

The steamer was in latitude 18° 52' west and longitude 50° 15' when, at 10 o'clock in the evening, a tremendous crash was heard and the ship quivered from end to end. Three terrific blows resounded one after the other, as if the vessel was being struck by a gigantic hammer, which, indeed, was the fact. The fright of some of the people was pitiful to behold. They rushed hither and thither, delaying the officers in their efforts to get the cause and extent of the disaster. The engines raced furiously, while the broken shaft—for that proved to be the danger—seemed about to crush the ship at every concussion.

Water rushed into the tube, menacing the starting of the engine room, and the panic-stricken passengers thought for awhile that the vessel was about to sink. Several minutes elapsed before word was given for the engines to stop. The Nordland lay helpless, tossed by the gale, and as the waves rushed in, it seemed in great danger of sinking. The pumps were manned and put to work, every man of the crew being summoned to duty. For twenty-four hours continuously the pumps were kept at work and the water was prevented from gaining.

The Nordland was 400 miles west of Queenstown, the crippled steamer was sighted by the steamship Ohio, which left Philadelphia on the same day that the Nordland left New York, and needed assistance was given. The voyage to Queenstown in tow was attended by much difficulty and the conditions were such that it was necessary to navigate with caution, but the Nordland arrived without further accident.

An examination showed that the fracture of the shaft was six feet inside the stern.

The steamer Nordland was towed into Queenstown. The crippled steamer was sighted by the steamship Ohio, which left Philadelphia on the same day that the Nordland left New York, and needed assistance was given. The voyage to Queenstown in tow was attended by much difficulty and the conditions were such that it was necessary to navigate with caution, but the Nordland arrived without further accident.

The first two days out of New York were fair, although part of the time a heavy sea was running. The weather then grew rapidly worse. On the night of the accident we were making about twelve knots an hour. The ship was rolling heavily and most of the passengers were below, sick. Five or six of us were in the smoking room talking when the accident occurred. The ship then grew rapidly worse. On the night of the accident we were making about twelve knots an hour. The ship was rolling heavily and most of the passengers were below, sick. Five or six of us were in the smoking room talking when the accident occurred.

When we got outside we saw the captain coming from the engine-room. The passengers came running on deck half-dressed and white with fright. We surrounded the captain and he told us that the main shaft was broken, but there was no immediate cause for alarm. The other officers who were not busy below walked among the passengers incessantly and tried to encourage all to believe that there was no danger.

In a few minutes we learned that the engineers, at great risk to their lives, had found that the main shaft and the plunger blocks had smashed the gland of the engine. The bulkhead, however, had been kept tight. The vessel pitched and rolled terribly, so that we saw we could not trust to the boats if the worst came.

"Friday was uneventful. The tables were laid as usual, but few cared to eat. At 5 o'clock on Saturday morning the lookout yelled: 'Light ahead!' Everybody turned out and listened eagerly for the next word.

"She's a steamer," was the next call. We all shook hands and cheered and many ran along the deck. The ship lay to the north of us. The night watching the Ohio's lights. At daylight she stood by and passed a hawser. At that time (as I learned subsequently) our after peak was full of water, and despite their expressions of confidence, the officers of the ship were intensely anxious. We proceeded about seven knots an hour until we finally reached Queenstown."

Strike of Electric Linemen in Toledo. TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—The strike of electric linemen assumed a somewhat sensational phase yesterday afternoon when the strikers issued a manifesto charging the Electric Light Co. with slandering, instigating the cutting and grounding of wires during the past three nights. Representatives of the companies were seen but refused to take any cognizance of the strikers' manifesto. Many prominent business men in the city are signing a petition circulated by the electric workers' union indorsing the demands of the strikers for better wages.

Don't Like the Appointment. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Attorney-General Miller is somewhat disturbed by the report that Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, has been appointed a deputy United States marshal at Coffeyville, Kan. He said yesterday that the nomination he had received in relation to the matter was when Senator Vann Allen died in his speech in the Senate last week. He at once applied for information on the subject, at the same time expressing his surprise and disapproval at such an appointment. He said he had received no response from his letter.

A REAL DUEL.

The Rumor of a Duel Between an American and a Russian Count at Monte Carlo, in which the American Killed His Antagonist, Confirmed—The Identity of the Count Somewhat Clouded in Mystery.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The newspaper which contained a story of the duel at Monte Carlo between an American and the Russian known as Count Romanoff was the Vienna Tageblatt, and not the Berlin Tageblatt. A dispatch says the American was Jay Brocton, and he was from Brooklyn, as before stated, the suggestion that he was a Russian, captain having undoubtedly been caused by mistake as to his name. The American and Romanoff quarreled at the gambling tables, as before stated, Romanoff being the aggressor. The American sharply resented an insulting remark on the part of the count, and an immediate challenge was the result. The two men fought in the grounds of a private villa and evidently meant a duel to the death. The conditions were twenty-five paces with liberty to advance to within two paces of each other and to keep on firing until one or the other should fall.

Both American and Russian came calmly to the mark, and at the word they fired with deadly intent, at the same time starting to advance. The second bullet from Brocton's pistol struck Romanoff just above the heart. The count reeled and fell, and in a few moments expired.

Considerable mystery exists as to the identity of Count Peter Romanoff. His name, real or assumed, has suggestion of connection with the imperial family of Russia. A New York newspaper figures that Count Romanoff may or may not be the traveling incognito of the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaevitch, who is the second son of the late Grand Duke Nicolaevitch, who was the czar's uncle. The Grand Duke Peter was born in St. Petersburg in 1864; was the second son of the czar, and was married in 1889, at Peterhof, the Princess Matilda, the eldest daughter of the prince of Montenegro.

Further Particulars of the Duel. VIENNA, Dec. 29.—Further particulars of the duel were received last evening. The quarrel out of which the duel grew appears to have been due to a misunderstanding on the part of the count. It seems that Brocton had been sitting heavily at the gambling table, and had tossed a "pauvre" to the croupier, which the count supposed was intended for him. The count accused Brocton of insulting him by the act. Brocton denied the charge, and tried to explain that the coin was for the croupier. The count, however, insisted that Brocton had insulted him, Brocton gave him the lie direct, and a challenge followed. The names of the seconds are not known. Brocton left Nice Tuesday. He had been there a few weeks, and had played at the tables almost daily. He was quite popular.

A BAPTISM OF BLOOD.

The San Juan Mining Camp the Scene of a Terrible Battle Over Claims, in which Eleven Men Were Killed and a Large Number Wounded—But Few Escaped Unhurt.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—The San Juan mining camp has followed the precedents of all great mining excitements by baptizing itself with human blood. A courier arrived in Bluffs City yesterday morning and reported a terrible battle between two mining camps, which had resulted in the death of eleven men killed and a large number wounded.

George Ferguson, an old prospector, and James Cook, known as "Blind Jim," one of the best-known characters in Arizona and New Mexico mining camps, are among the slain. The courier was in search of medical aid. A private dispatch yesterday afternoon from Dolores to John Eddy, a Denver mining man, confirms the terrible report. The trouble grew out of a dispute over certain claims which had been staked out. There are nearly 5,000 men in the fields, and there has been very little attention paid to the people staking off claims. The prospectors have simply devoted their time to prospecting and securing the sands to settle the mining claims. There have been a few claims staked out, however, in places where many colors to the pan have been found. But the lines of the claims, it is said, were not reported, and a quarrel ensued. The direct cause of the trouble was the discovery of large nuggets in the bottom of a small stream.

Up to the moment of the rich strike everything was all right, but the sight of the large nuggets had the same effect on the prospectors as a red rag on a Mexican bull. Each man claimed that he had first located the ground and to settle the mining claims. The battle will undoubtedly bring thousands of people to the new camp, for all prospectors regard deadly conflicts over mining claims as the best evidence of rich strikes.

Now that the ball has been opened there is little doubt that the law of might will prevail in the camp until the usual processes are ultimately evolved out of the existing chaos.

The Captured Deputies. LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 29.—Up to this date nothing has been heard from the deputy marshals who were captured last Friday by the revolutionists, and the gravest fears are entertained that they have been killed by their captors. It is not known at this place whether their brothers and friends have gone to their rescue or not. They live at a little town named Los Ojillas, in Encina county, about forty miles from Laredo. It is believed that they are in the field, however, and if they are some very interesting news may be expected at any time.

A General Denial. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—John L. Conover, of counsel for the Jersey Central Railroad Co., yesterday filed his answer to Attorney-General Stockton's supplement of information against the Reading coal combine. The answer denies that the chancellor's orders were disobeyed in any respect. Neither the price of coal, nor the rates of transportation was raised to consumers and no receiver is necessary to protect their interests. Whatever increase was made took place before the injunction was served and while the road was being operated by the Reading.

WORK OF FIREBUGS.

Milwaukee Suffers from Another Costly Conflagration—The Street Railway Company's Shops Destroyed by an Inflammable Room.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—At 2 a. m. fire was discovered in the northwest corner of the Milwaukee Street Railway Co.'s shops, which destroyed the entire plant, entailing a loss of \$500,000. Like the other terrible fires with which Milwaukee has been visited during the past few days, this one also was apparently of incendiary origin.

The night watchman who first discovered the fire said that it started in the car nearest the doorway of the building. His story is that he was standing near the car when suddenly he was startled by a loud explosion, and in less than five minutes the whole building was ablaze. On one side were the stables, where fully seventy-five horses and mules were kept. These were all liberated and nearly all got out of the building. The other side were the car stables, where about 100 cars were stored, and all these were burned. It is in their loss the company will sustain the greatest damage.

The machine shops were also destroyed. These shops were built the past season, and were fitted with very fine machinery for the rebuilding and repairing of cars.

At 4 a. m. Manager Lynn of the street railway company had arrived at the scene of the fire. To a representative of the United Press, he said: "Our loss is about \$500,000. The cars stored in the building were valued at \$350,000, while the structure itself is worth at least \$60,000. The machinery is valued at fully \$75,000, while the stores of the company were kept in the building, and were worth \$25,000. The only insurance we carried was on the building, and I think amounted to about \$400,000."

The loss will fall upon the Villard syndicate, which owns the road.

It seems to be pretty well established, at least from the watchman's story, that the fire was caused by the explosion of a bomb, which was thrown through the main doorway, and struck the car standing nearest to the entrance. The bomb must have been filled with something of a highly inflammable nature, because only a few seconds after the explosion the entire building was in flames.

It is said that John Foley has received an anonymous letter declaring that the big incendiary fires of the last few weeks are part of a concerted plan to destroy the city, and that the firebugs intend to lay the town in ashes before July 1. Chief Foley denies receiving such a letter, but officers are known to be endeavoring to establish the identity of the writer, who is believed to be a crank.

A special meeting of the city council is to be held to take action toward stopping the reign of incendiaries, and it is likely that a special grand jury will be called to investigate the matter.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

Provisions of a Bill Establishing a National Quarantine to Be Introduced when Congress Reassembles—The Marine Hospital Service to Have Charge of the Work of Shutting Out Contagion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The house subcommittee having charge of the subject of establishing a national quarantine, chairman, have agreed upon a bill which they will report to the full committee at its next regular meeting after the recess on Friday week.

The bill agreed upon is a combination of Senator Harris' senate bill and the measure introduced in the house by Mr. Raynor. It puts the national quarantine system into the hands of the hospital service of the revenue marine. Its leading provisions are:

1. That wherever quarantine regulations exist the hospital service of the revenue marine, under the direction of the treasury department, shall have the power to enforce the laws and regulations of the different states. 2. Where there are no quarantine regulations or where in the opinion of the marine hospital service the quarantine regulations of the different states are inadequate, the treasury department, in its judgment it is necessary or proper, shall order the marine hospital service to make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, the marine hospital service shall report the facts to the treasury department, who, in its judgment it is necessary or proper, shall order the marine hospital service to make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, the marine hospital service shall report the facts to the treasury department, who, in its judgment it is necessary or proper, shall order the marine hospital service to make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States.

3. That the hospital service of the revenue marine shall obtain an annual statistical information of the sanitary conditions of foreign countries from which the contagious or infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and shall publish weekly accounts thereof in its different parts of the United States. 4. That the bill further provide for consular inspection by foreign consular agents in consular officers, who are to supervise the inspection and disinfection of all vessels leaving infected ports. The bill also provides for the appointment of all sanitary experts are left to be provided for in the sanitary civil bill. 5. That the bill provides that whenever an infected vessel arrives at any port of entry in the United States the marine hospital service may remain and remain (at its, the vessel's own expense), to the nearest national or its quarantine station, and treat and disinfect the ship, and said vessel shall be permitted to enter any port of the United States until it is pronounced free from infectious disease or danger of conveying the same. 6. Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the president that by reason of the existence of any infectious disease in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, then in such case the president may by proclamation suspend immigration until all danger from infection has passed.

Fatal Results of a Street Duel at St. John, Kas.

St. JOHN, Kas., Dec. 29.—In a street duel with pistols between Ben Weber and Matt Thomas, Weber was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Weber was charged with complicity in the robbery of the county treasurer's office about a year ago, and Thomas was the principal witness against him at the trial. The shooting was caused by the fact that the two men were in a quarrel over the matter. Weber was shot at Thomas first and missed, and before he could shoot again Thomas had sent a bullet crashing through his heart.

A Man Seen With a Sack Full of Nuggets.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 29.—Interest in the new gold discoveries in southern Utah is at a fever heat and is growing here every day. A large number of mining men who have been on the ground and returned to make preparations for active and extensive operations, were interviewed and all agree that the new fields are very rich. One of the gentlemen interviewed was L. A. Scott Elliott, the sheep owner. Mr. Elliott states that he met a miner returning from the gold fields who had a sack full of nuggets.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Brilliant Accident at Chicago—A Crowded Street Car Run Down by a Fast Train at the Forty-Seventh Street Crossing—Four Persons Killed and a Dozen Fearfully Injured—The Accident the Result of Gross Neglect.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A Fort Wayne train in the semi-darkness of the early hour yesterday morning dashed past the Forty-seventh street crossing at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and left behind it the mangled bodies of four dead and a dozen fearfully injured passengers of a street car.

The accident occurred shortly after 6 o'clock. The street car going east on Forty-seventh street was crowded with half a hundred laboring men, going to their work. The passengers were wholly unaware that a train was approaching as the car started to cross the railroad track. There was absolutely no warning. There was the shriek of an engine, a frightful crash, the train tore through the midst of the ill-fated people, and in an instant the dead and injured were strewn along the frozen ground by the tracks.

The train came to a standstill some distance south of the crossing and the wrecked street car, of which scarcely enough remained to enable the witnesses to distinguish what it had once been. The neighboring residents also turned out to the rescue of the wounded.

The station was turned in to all the police stations anywhere within the vicinity and five police patrol wagons reached the spot a short time after. At first everything was confusion. It was still dark, and while the cries of the wounded could be heard, their bodies were not visible.

The houses near the crossing were soon turned into impromptu hospitals, and a number of the unfortunate people were taken to the hospitals and to their homes.

One man who was found still breathing lived long enough to utter a few words to a neighboring house, and before another of the injured had reached Mercy hospital death came and the destination of the wagon was changed to the morgue.

Most of the bodies were found in the debris of the street car, but after a search had been thought complete it was found that two men had been dragged several hundred feet by the engine, under the tender of which they still remained.

Six people were placed under arrest. They were Patrick Shanley and Bernard O'Connor, driver and conductor, respectively of the street car; Engineer Roscup and Fireman Meager, of the construction train, and the gateman, John Albright, and the towerman, Peter Schwartz. To all of these some suspicion of carelessness was attached. The towerman was arrested on January 1, indicted for alleged carelessness in connection with a fatal accident at his crossing. In the present instance neither the gateman nor the towerman was at his post, both being in a warm shanty near the tracks, leaving the gateman to do the work of the pedestrian to approaching trains. This fact was established by their own statements.

The street car men appear to have been equally careless, either the driver drove upon the tracks without receiving any signal from the conductor, or the conductor, in the conductor's view, gave that signal without first having satisfied himself that the track was clear.

The fireman and engineer of the train are also at variance in their statements. There seems to be no doubt in the mind of any one that the accident was due to most gross carelessness in some quarter.

The construction train was one which leaves the depot, with rare exceptions, each morning at 5:55 o'clock. Yesterday it passed the crossing at 6:10, the exact moment at which it is due to most gross carelessness in some quarter. The construction train was one which leaves the depot, with rare exceptions, each morning at 5:55 o'clock. Yesterday it passed the crossing at 6:10, the exact moment at which it is due to most gross carelessness in some quarter.

PREFERS UNCLE SAM.

The King of the Gilbert Islands Dismissed With British Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Capt. White, of the schooner Maid of Orleans, forty days from the Gilbert islands, brings some interesting news about the island, which has been the subject of a protectorate last June. Old King Iebureimo, who had just returned from a visit to San Francisco, protested against this usurpation by the British, as he preferred the Americans and wished to have the United States to extend protection to him.

After the British annexed the island, the king sent an appeal to President Harrison, but this appeal was stopped by Capt. Luttrell, who feared if it went east it would lead to the king's deposition.

Capt. White says that for three days before the vessel sailed the old king spent his time in begging and pleading to do something in this country to restore the islands to their former condition.

It seems the natives have become so excited that they have refused to gather any copra. They have also been excited by English traders to intrigue for the king's removal in favor of one of his sons, who is partial to the British. The result is that the island trade is demoralized.

Mattie Garrett's Gift in Behalf of a Medical School for Women.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Miss Mattie Elizabeth Garrett has made possible the opening of the proposed medical school of the Johns Hopkins university in which women shall receive the same opportunity for study as men, and the school, by vote of the university trustees, will open in October, 1903.

Miss Garrett has placed at the disposal of the trustees \$300,000 which, with the amount already on hand, will make up \$500,000, the sum required by the trustees for the medical school before it is established.

A New Departure in Religious Journalism Proposed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—It has developed in the last forty-eight hours that the Methodists propose something unique in daily journalism. At a convention of the Epworth League of northern Wisconsin at Hespering, Wis., December 29, recommending that the Methodist church of America begin the publication of a daily Christian Advocate, the editorials to be of advanced liberal religious thought with everything sensational and objectionable eliminated from the news columns.

THE TIGERS OF WAR.

How the Warlike Amazons of Dahomey Were Wiped Out.

The occupation of the Amazons is gone, and those "tigers of war" are exclusively engaged in nursing the wounds they received from the French soldiers during that last fatal battle in Dahomey. Many of us will not acknowledge it, perhaps, but in our hearts we have been rather sorry for these women warriors who fought like demons for their king, and who have been slain in all the figures in various tales of travel. But we were not permitted to indulge long in these sentimental reflections. The Amazons have been ignominiously defeated, and now that they are down the historian of the press arises to assure us that they never amounted to much after all, and that they fought under the influence, not of loyalty, but of rum.

The Amazon ranks are recruited from girls of thirteen or fifteen years of age, who are trained in military exercises, but not allowed to bear arms until they have attained a more mature age. Women who have committed any great crime find a safe refuge in punishment by enlisting in this female body-guard. The recruits are subjected to a very severe training, which fortifies them to endurance of all kinds of hardship and physical pain. They are compelled to sleep out of doors in all kinds of weather, and suffer from colds and kicks without a murmur, and are often kept starving for days. Among the hardships of the drill is the feature of scaling walls. For the purpose of gaining proficiency in this exercise these half-naked women are made to clamber over the battlements of a wall thickly covered with thorns from prickly pears and cacti. In addition to this the ground is thickly strewn with broken glass, and the ambitious recruits are always terribly lacerated and covered with blood.

The complaint is an unheard-of offense. Under these circumstances every womanly sentiment is suppressed and the Amazons become unsexed and unnaturally ferocious. In battle the Amazons fire rapidly for a few minutes, and then throw down their first volley, uttering terrific yells and screams, charge the enemy with their knives. With these they do terrible execution, and even when shot down and trampled under foot they will fight to the last gasp, stabbing with their daggers above, and biting and tearing the legs of those standing over them.

The French gained a vivid idea of their ferocity in battle during the war of 1890. When under deadly fire from the fortifications the Amazons made charge after charge on the works. When at last put to flight the dying forces seized several of the Frenchmen by their legs and tried to stab them with their swords. Before going into battle the Amazons are given liberal quantities of rum, which gives them the frenzied fierceness and daring recklessness which always mark their attacks.

The uniform of the Amazons is a short, sleeveless tunic of blue and white goods of light material. Their shirts do reach their knees, and these, with the short hair Turkish trousers and an almost jaunty white cap or bonnet, ornamented with horn tips, make their appearance decidedly picturesque. Their officers are distinguished by a lot of silver amulets and bangles generally covering the entire forearm. Their weapons are Winchester repeating rifles, old-fashioned blunderbusses, long arrows, and a variety of pouches, belts and curiously wrought pouches, and carry long knives, with which they mutilate the wounded in a horrible manner.

It is a fortunate thing for the Amazons that they cannot read these last tributes to their memory.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FOR PERSONS WITH COLDS.

How Their Handkerchiefs May Be Disinfectants of All Kinds of Germs.

As the season advances when colds are prevalent, one word for the care of handkerchiefs may not be amiss. From catarrhal, diseased matter deposited upon handkerchiefs of one member of a family, a cold may spread among the members of the entire household. Careful observation of above fact has led to the habit of isolating handkerchiefs of the one unlucky individual who becomes affected by popular "influenza," in a family where some of its members rally slowly when afflicted with colds. The soiled handkerchief is placed in a jar of water in which a quantity of kerosene oil has been poured. There it remains till a sufficient number has accumulated—for two or three days, perhaps—when water is heated—by pouring on boiling water—and when comfortably cooled for hand to proceed with washing, soap is freely used and fabric cleansed readily from all impure matter. Another washing in oil and soap makes disinfection sure and likewise completely removes all stain and effect of nasal appropriation. Rinse carefully in clean water, and hang on line to dry in open air. Let them remain out on the line over night for effect of mildew or frost is also great advantage. When handkerchiefs are treated in this manner, diseased matter is robbed of its danger, the fabric of delicate character spared the sacrifice occasioned by hard rubbing and washboard penalty, and the luxury of a soft, clean and white appliance may become "a joy forever" for the offending nose, which is liable with a cold to be for a time sensitive from the effects of "blowing" and exhalation. If best quality of kerosene oil is used, if handkerchiefs are freely rinsed after oil and soapy water has been cleaned and disinfected them, there will be no odor of kerosene discoverable later in the neatly folded and ironed handkerchiefs. All receptacles used for the deposit of sputa from diseased throat and lungs should be promptly subjected to similar process of cleansing and disinfection. "Prevention is better than cure"—Health Monthly.

Hymenial Item.

Mrs. Talker—It's a dreadful thing to be disappointed in love.

Mrs. Talker—It's not so bad as being disappointed in marriage.—Tegus Siftings.

At Bombay last the Hindoo sentries salute any passing black cat. Any colored cat in this country is honored with a salute if it persists in sitting on the back fence about 13 a. m. and calls for Maria.—Norristown Herald.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Count of Lucas, State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1902.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Nobody ever blames a good apple for having come from a twisted tree.—Ran's Horn.

Don't Believe It.

No matter what people may say to the contrary, constipation is easily and thoroughly curable. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters gives complete relief. Use it promptly, persistently. A voluble accompaniment. See their gripes, weaken, necessitate increasing doses, disorder the stomach. Not so the Bitters. This thorough medicine also is a powerful purgative, and removes biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

A MAX that has no scruples about going fishing on Sunday is pretty certain to have drama.

New Route to Florida. Louisville & St. Louis Air Line, in connection with the Queen & Crescent, has formed a new through line from St. Louis to Florida, via Louisville, on train leaving St. Louis at 8:30 p. m. Sleeper to Jacksonville, Florida, connecting for St. Augustine and Tampa. Elegant accommodations. Free baggage, sleeping-car berths through by applying to ticket office, 103 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., or Union Depot.

Mrs. GUMSHUX calls her children "stink" because they don't know how to act.—Boston Transcript.

The Most Pleasant Way Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to take a little of the ready, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and 10c. bottles.

The Boulder is a fish that requires plenty of swimming, and even then is fit.—Philadelphia Record.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Trochees, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

"How about the rent of this house of yours, Jones? Does the landlord ask a good deal for it?" Jones—Yes; he often asks five and six times a month for it."

The same wind that ruins the chaff cleans the wheat.—Ran's Horn.

We eat too much and take too little outdoor exercise. This is the fault of our modern life. It is cured by taking Barlett's Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

How MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? It's the best remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc. It's the best remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc. It's the best remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.

YOUNG man, make a note of this: Grass widows are not green.—Texas Siftings.

SEBETHAM'S PILLS cost only 25 cents a box. They are proverbially known throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box."

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

COTTON—Native Steamer... 5 75
COTTON—Middling... 5 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 15 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 75 00
CORN—No. 2... 40 00
PORK—New Mess... 16 00

ST. LOUIS.
COTTON—Middling... 5 75
BEEVES—Choice Steers... 9 00
HOGS—Fair to Select... 6 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 15 00
FLOUR—Patent... 2 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 75 00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed... 35 00
OATS—No. 2... 25 00
TOBACCO—Low... 11 00
HAY—Clear Timothy... 10 00
EGGS—Fresh... 21 00
PORK—Standard Mess (new)... 15 25
BACON—Clear Rib... 15 00
LARD—Prize Steam... 10 00

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping... 6 75
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 6 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 15 00
FLOUR—Winter Patents... 3 50
Spring Patents... 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring... 75 00
CORN—No. 2 Red... 40 00
OATS—No. 2... 25 00
PORK—Mess (New)... 14 75

NEW ORLEANS.
CATTLE—Shipping Steers... 3 25
HOGS—All Grades... 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 75 00
OATS—No. 2... 25 00
PORK—New Mess... 15 75
BACON—Sides... 15 00
COTTON—Middling... 5 75

CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 75 00
BACON—Sides... 15 00
COTTON—Middling... 5 75